### CHINA.

Correspondence of Phe N. Y. Tribune. SHANGHAI, China, April 20, 1856.

Some weeks ago I took a trip into the interior of the country, of which I now propose giving you a she cob. Leaving Starghai, in a boat, just deep enough to stand erect in the capin, I and a found, accompanied by a Chinese teacher, started up the Wong-poo River, which has a levee on both sides, simi ar to the Mississippi River in Louisiana. The country adjacent to this river bears a marked resemblance to Louissana, bo dering on the Mississippi The so his alluvial, and rivals Egypt in productiveness. It is a common thing to reap three and four crops a year-and sometimes six and seven, when the land is planted with vegetables for market. The Chinese greatly prefer night-soil to any other kind of manue. This they apply in a Liquid state.

The second day we reached Ping-oo, some sixty er seventy miles from Shanghai. Here we distributed a number of tracts, and preached several times to the people, who were very civil. This is a walled town, at the junction of several canals, and has considerable trade. There is a five-story pageda here, the bell of which was tolling night and day. On visiting this pagoda, we found some Buddhist priests were

DOING KOONG-TECK
for a deceased Mandarin. "Koong-tuck" means to perform merit for another. It is intended for the repose of the deceased person's soul and to get it out of purgatory. The ceremony consists in repeating prayers and tolling a bell one hundred days and mights in succession-quite a long funeral, I should say. A full-size image of the Mau-darin sat at a table under the bell, where some beys were taking their turns in performing the The relations of the deceased pay the priests for this ceremony.

Soon after leaving Ping-oo, we saw two men floating about in tubs, gathering up a kind of muscle from the bottom of the canal. My friend concluded they must be some of the descendants of Diogenes. We now found ourselves in the silk-growing district. The banks of the canal, down to the edge of the water, were set with morus multicaulis trees. These trees are planted from three to four feet spart, and do not grow very large. Passed a cemetery, in a pretty grove. On the wall of a house adjacent was an inscription, in large letters, stating that the founder of this cemetery had been in the habit of ouring live tish in market, and turning them loose in this canal. This, in the estimation of the Buddhists, who believe in the transmigration of souts, obtained for him a great degree of merit. Just think of it! Had he used the fish for food, he might have eaten his grandfather.

Twenty miles from Ping-oo, we came to Hai-Yean, a walled town, where we distributed be CAMPHOR TREES.—Here we got into the re-gion of the camphor tree and saw some noble specimens in the cometeries along the banks of the capal. This is an evergreen, and attains great size and age. The Chinese show good taste in planting it in their cemeteries. The wood is very valuable-being used to make wardrobes, bureaus, and trunks, which are moth-proof. Why do not "the fathers" at Washington have some imported and planted in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, where they would doubtless flourish?

The following day we passed through a number of villages where an "outside barbarian" was as strange as his books and doctrine. The people were good-natured and very civil. We were however, sometimes uncomfortably squeezed by the crowds pressing forward to get a lo now approached the mountains which skirt the porthern shore of Hang-Chow Bay. We noticed these mountains in some places were planted with pile trees, to grow for wood. Would not the Americans do well to imitate the Chiaese in this ase of their waste lands? Speaking of wood, reminds me that the Chinese use rice straw, wheat straw and cotton stalks as fuel for cooking.

CHEAP MODE OF BURNING BRICKS. Strange as it may appear to an American, the Chinese burn all their bricks with nothing but s law. We passed a kiln in full blast, the interior of which appeared sufficiently not. The kiln is made round, like an old-fashioned brick oven, with one small opening at top and one at bottom. The straw is placed close at hand, and a man feeds the fire without intermission till the bricks are burnt. One wan to feed it by day and another by night are sufficient to attend to a kiln. They burn their line with the same kind of fuel. Thus we see what the ingenuity of man will devise when the usual productions fail

On our way to Hai-Nyung we met with a scholar going to that place, to offer for graduation. He seen ed delighted to meet with "barbarians" who could read and observed the rules of etiquette. We gave him some books to distribute among his friends. About night we reached Hai-Nyung, a walled town on the Hang-Chow Bay, but did not go ashore. The day following we reached a countr village, where we remained over the Sabbath. A this place we were visited by some of the literati, who were glad to receive our books and learn something about foreign manners and customs.

As the people had never seen a foreigner, no

heard the Gosper before, our preaching on Sabbath ereated no ittle stir. The priests acknowledged that their gods were made of wood, stone and mud, but said they could not throw them away, as the people would then desert the temples, and they would lose their rice, which the people were in the habit of brings their argument was, the habit of bringing them. The substance of cir argument was, 'food for the body is much more important than food for the soul," the practical belief of many persons in Christian lands, though they are not as candid in confessing it as were these heathen priests.

After their candid confessions, we showed the absurdicy and worthlessness of image worship, very much to the amusement of the auditors. The priests, however, seemed to feel that they were in the situation of the frogs in the fable—" Though it "may be sport for you, it is death to us." place, in a direct course, is about one hundred miles from Shanghai, though we traveled one hundred and fifty miles to get to it, and did not pass through a single lock on any canal. So level is this immense plain, you can travel for hundreds of miles without meeting with a lock. It is intersected in every direction with canals, which afford water for irrigation, as well as cheap and easy communication with the market towns.

CHINESE PARMING. Every foot of ground is in the highest state of cultivation, and I have never seen farms kept in better order in any part of America. The fact is, foreigners have already derived many u-eful hints from the Chinese, and may yet learn more. The chain pump, which has been patented in America as an original invention, has been in use for centuries in China. It is used to elevate water from the canals on to their rice fields. A Frenchman. some fifteen years ago, with much eclat, com-menced hatching eggs by steam in Paris. This has been practiced so long in China, that even tradition cannot tell who was the discoverer of the art. They have large establishments in the different towns, where thousands may be seen batching at a time. This, however, is a digression. The canals also serve another purpose. Where the farmer is not near a town, they supply him with the most of his manure. In every direction we saw the farmers, with bamboo tongs, drawing up the rich mud from the bottom, just as fishermen catch systers. This they spread on their farms.

The staple productions of this plain are wheat, rice, hemp, silk, and cotton.

ATHENS OF CHINA Two of the finest cities in the Empire are in this plain, namely, Hang Chow and Soo-Chow. The latter, on account of its literary reputation, is styled the Athens of China. The Chinese have such an exalted opinion of the spiender of these two places, they have the following proverb: "There is Heaven above, and Hang-Chow and Soo-Chos

ANTIPODES. It has been often remarked, the Chinese are our antipodes in everything. In nothing have I been more forcibly reminded of this, than the industry of the people in hot latitudes. In other countries the inhabitants of hot climates are lazy, and will only exert themselves enough to keep

from starving, unless they have a master to make them work. Even where energetic northern tribes have conquered and taken possession of hot laticudes, they have, in time, become as indelent as the natives. It is said that even bees, when moved to the West India Islands, turn leafers, and lounge about the sugar houses, amusing them selves by stinging the negroes Go where you will in Chins, north or south, hot or cold latitude, the people are busy at work, and will turn any wheel to made a penny. They are particularly shrewd and energetic in trading. A Yankee peddler or Western horse jockey would frequently find himself outwitted by them.

I returned by nearly the same route that I went, and reached Sharehai without any accident to mar the pleasure of my trip.

SHANGHAL mar the pleasure of my trip.

#### NICARAGUA.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

-GRANADA, Thursday, July 17, 1856. The result of the election at the various polling places throughout the country was announced at Gespada on Thorsday evening, the 10th of July. It was deemed advisable that no noneces-ary delay should postpone his installment into office, and Saturday, the 12 h of July, 1856-the second day after the amouncement-was appointed for the inauguration. This gave the committee of arrengements but one day (Friday) to make the becerrary preparations. But, not vitostanding the many troubles to be overcome in preparing for such an event in such a country as this, under such prou iar corcumstances, they reemed to have done all that man could accomplish in the time allowed. The gentlemen who composed the com affice of arrangements were: Col. Thomas F. Fisher, the Hen. W. K. Regers, and Charles Callahan, e-q. On the evening of the 11th, a singing was erected on the west end of the plaza, which was

early on saturday morning covered with a canvas shade, carpeted and tastefully decorated with flowers by some of the charming ladies of Granada In the front part of the stagiog were the flags of the United States, France and Nicaragua. The stars of the Northern Union shed their luster upon the trisolor of la belle France, and both clasped, as it were, in friendly embrace our own beloved blue, white and blue. Above, and supported by the insignia of the three nations, waved the lone star of Cuba.

The staging was sufficiently commodious to ad mit of twenty persons to be comfortably seated on chairs and hold, in addition, two good-sized tables. On one of the cables was a very large Bible and crucifix: the other contained some writing material, a glass and a small pitcher of water.

Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city formed on the plaza at 11 o'clock a m., headed by an excel-lent band, which "discoursed sweet music," while the citizens and others formed in the pro cession. Scarcely had the lines formed when three nen, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the plaza of St. Se bastian (where Gen. Walker resides), bearing the

beautiful flag of the Republic.

The flag is made up entirely of fine silk; the colors are, as before described, blue and white. blue running horizontally. The white stripe in the center is about as broad as both blue stripes. In the middle of the center stripe volcanoes are represented in a state of eruption. This device, with the long white silk fringes by which the entire flag was surrounded, added much to the beauty and is terest of the emblem of our adosted country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hoof, supported by Lieut. N. L. Webb; and after the reception of the flag of the Republic, the line broke into column as follows:

One Comps, y by Platoons,
Band,
Flag of the Republic.
One Comont y by Platoons,
President and President E not
Cabinet and Surface of the Presidents,
Ministers of the United States and Nonzague and their Sukes.
Foreign Commis. For in Contest and Neargus and their Sur-For in Consulties.

Municipal totherides.

Committee of Arrangements.

General Officers and Ande de Camp.
Officers of the General's Staff.
Other Officers of a fached.
Officers of the Navy.

Troops (marched by rank a difficure to their Officers).

The Procession formed on the north side of the Place, and took up its line of march by the west end, in order to salute the flage of the great nations presented there, and-the band playing appropri ate music-marched thence along the south side into the Piazza of St. S-bastian, passed the residence of the American Minister, in front of whose door the stripes and stars were flung jaunti the breeze; thence passed the quarters of the Conmander-in-Chief.

From this point the procession turned to the residence of the Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer, and halted in front of the door to receive him and the President elect. After a couple of micutes delay, both gentlemen appeared, accompanied by the Bishop of the Diocese of Granada, and were heartly cheered.

The march was now resumed, General Walker the left of the President, and after a few moments' walking, the procession was again in the plaza formed in lines in front of the platform, from which they were to be addressed by the speakers and where the ceremony of taking the oath of office could be distinctly seen.

President Ferrer, followed by General Walker, the Bishop, Colonel Wheeler, some of the field efficers and their staffs, ascended the platform. The whole party seates themselves for a moment.

During the interval the Bible was opened, the

crucifix adjusted, and a custion placed on the floor, which was soon to be pressed by the knees of the President elect. The silence was now general. Every breath of

the vast multitude on the plaza was hushed, and the solemn expression on the faces of the crowd showed that they were in momentary expectation of something in which they were intensely interested. Their suspense was of short duration. The Provisional President arose, and in a clear, calm tone, delivered in spanish the following Valedic-tory of the late Provisional President, Fermin

Ferrer:
"You hold in your bands the key of a vast contirental gate and the cestimies of the free people of enegue.
Of this unfortunate people, which now looks forth

"Of this uncortainte people, which has recorded to its future well-being.

"Of this people, great and fertile in misfortunes, but to be great and fertile in prosperity also.

"For neture always balances the results of human

You have been called by the people in spite of insidious stratagems and multifarious impositions, got up by comagogues and enomies of Central American

"For a healthy instinct of self-preservation and growth produced a positive hit in the circuit and popular election.

With the utwest effusion of joy I deliver unto you the supreme command of the Republic satisfied and conficent that y u will give to it quist, progress and respectability. I know it; the people know it as well For this they have reposed in you the trusts which you

have eccepted.

In the present momentous situation of affairs, the free people of Nicarsgua which have elected you single court upon proud fruits from your labors; we believe that we shall reap them in abandance, and we eet you esping forward to posterity on the pure field of an in normal memory."

This having been read in English by Chas. Callahan, eeq. Don Fermin Ferrer turned to William

and administered the following oath of office. While the words of the oath were being read, Gen. Walker was on his knees, and in this position took upon himself the obligations of the residency of the Republic. The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language:

> [Translation.] OATH OF OFFICE.

"You selemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and su-tain its independence and territorial integrity with all your power, to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and the religion."

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

"You promise and swear, whetever it may be in
your power, to maintain the law of God, the true pro

feesion of the Evangeliste and the religion of the

"I promise and swear," responded the President.
"In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists, you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfill all that is herein premised."

"I swear, responded the Presiden's
"And for this the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents, by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dis-

After the oath bad been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty vivas of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President Wil-liam Wa'ker arose and delivered the inaugural Address. [This address was printed in THE TRIBUNE of Faturday, Aug. 2.] The inaugural was delivered in a clear firm.

confident tone, and listened to with the profoundest attention. Two or three times during the de-livery there were outbursts of appliance but the eager multitude hushed them into silence that a word might not be lost. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth spontaneously were

As soon as silence was in some degree restored,
Col Laine read the address in Spanish, and at the
cenclusion of this loud and prolonged rises rent the air. Before these were concluded, a cannon was belching forth its notes of thunder, and a salute of twenty-one guns drowned the voices of the epthusiastic citizens. After the inaugural a ldress had been read in Spanish, the procession reformed, and, matching nearly around the Piaza, entered

the Cathedral. At the door of the Cathedral President Walker was met by the Bishop. They embraced, and the President, preceded by the Bishop, and followed by the soldiers and citizens, wasked up the nave of the sacred edifice. As the soldiers entered, they filed to the right and left, and marched down th aisles with trailed arms; the citizens, field offi

cers, and the various steff occupied the nave. President Walker sat on a seat in front of the altar, richly cushioned, and covered with an ornamental kind of parashure. On his right was the Hon Fermin Ferrer; on his left Gen Pinadar.

The echoes of the falling feet had secreely ceased reverleration through the arched and tesselated roof, which spans the spacious nave, when a priest advanced bearing in his hand a massive silver censer, containing burning incense and white swinging this in front of the President bestowed upon hem a blessir g. Gloria in Excelsis Deo was chauted by the bishop, and the rich, mellow voices of a native choir, accompanied by the harmonious sounds of various instruments, broke forth in the sublime Te Desm. As the solemn notes were chauted forth, there seemed to be a my-tery in the depth of the music itself, which filled the hearts of those congregated there with awe and admira-

The Te Deum would, from its grandeur, under almost any circumstance, fill the heart with veneration. In European capitols, when, on great occasions, it is produced with all the gorgeousness and display, and all the voluptu usness and luxu riousness which the talent and genius of the most enlightened people, even the scions of noble fami-lies, sinking beneath enous and a load of hereditary titles, shake off their habitual listless and become interested. But here, in Nicaragua, where a handful of brave men are endeavoring to drag a nation out of the Slough of Despond, is presented a scene like some in the life of Cromwell. n.en, with firmly compressed ilps, and a resolution pictured on their faces which seemed to defy fate itself, with their arms in their hands, listening devotionally while the man in whom all their hopes and all their destinies were centered, was being invested, under the holy sanction of God, with the authority to carry out the principles for which each one of them was willing to lay down his life. The scene was one of intense interest; and n-any there were among those sternlooking men who were so oppressed by their pent-up teelings, that they could scarce suppress their tears. In William Walker they had not only a President, but a General, a soldier, a companion Wih him they had shared their last crusts, and with him overcome immment dangers. They felt that in doing him honor, they were but erecting a monument to their own deeds; and they felt trast affection toward bim, for the deeds he has done, which a son entertains for an honored father-an affection as strong as the bonds of intimacy make it, but one that was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

Durin, the entire ceremony the President bi nself seemed the least affected of any person pres ent. In fact, throughout the day he wore the unconstrained, easy manner about him, with which he slways received his friends at his quarters. He appeared more like a person who was performing what he considered a duty for other people, than anything in which he was personally

After the Te Deum had been performed, the procession reformed in the plaza, in the same order in which it had moved at first, and, marching through several streets, escorted the President to his residence. His officers, and many of the most influential and wealthy citizens, entered with him to tender their congratulations. Several bottles of champaigne were now uncorked in order to compresse for the fatigues of the march. After the President and citizens had left the

procession, the troops marched into the plazs, where they broke into companies and retired to their quarters.

The day was a most favorable one for the ceremony. Through the admirable arrangements and excellent Grand Marshalship of Col. Ph. R. Ibempson, everything west off in admirable order

and with the utmost good feeling.

The ceremonies were concluded at 2 o'clæk. thus giving every person plenty of time to prepare for the conner given to about fifty invited guests in the afternoon of the same day.

Frem Our Special Correspondent.

GRANADA, Nic., Thursday, July 17, 1856. In my last letter I stated that President Rivas and

his Cabinet had started for parts unknown. Since that time Gen. Watker has entirely withdrawn from Leon, and Rivas, with his Cabinet, has set up an independent Government.

After the election of President by de egates had been annulled, a general election by the people had been ordered. It was u derst so that the people night vote for whom tocy pleased; the result was that Walker, who is very popular smong the natives, received a large majority over all competitors.

The candidates were: Walker, Ferrer, Rivas, and Salizar.

Walker received 15,935 votes; Ferrer, 4,447 Rivas 867; Salizat, 2 057-making in all, 23 236 votes cast. During the interval between the apscenerace of Rivas, and the inarguration of Walker, Fermin Ferrer acted as Provi stonal President. He was appointed by Gen. Walker by virtue of an authority placed in him by

It was reported that the people of San Salvader, Gustemala and Henduras, were in arms, and marching against Walker's forces, but there is as yet nothing definitely known about the movements of the armies of those States. It was even said that some of them were already at Leon; but I doubt it, as a Company of Rangers, who had been sent out to recommenter, have just returned from that city, and saw nothing of them. These Rang-ers went boldly into Leon, and report the city well prepared to act upon the defensive; there were barricades on almost every corner. of the men being unable to get over the barricades with their borses, were obliged to leave them The Leonese soldiers fired upon them, and elightly wounded one man, Dr. Sanders. As their object was not to fight, but to see how things looked, they did not engage. They found it necessary, however, to put some of the picket-guares to death in order to enter the city without creating an alarm.

General Walker's most active enemy in this country now is Marisno Mendez. He has hitherto professed the most violent love for Walker, and issued proclamations calling upon all who leved

their country to aid him in establishing a peace by driving the foreign invaders out of the country.

Since the Rivas defection he appeared for a while
to deheunce Rivas as a traitor, but he has since then some even beyond Rivas himself.

Here is a copy of a proclamation he has lately issued, in which he desires all true Nicaraguans to assist him in exterminating "los Americanos, and swears by all men hold sacred, to shed the last drop of his blood, or accomplish it:

"Cel Mariano Mender to Nicaraguane and to all Central

"Cempatrious: A foreign tyrant, far more stall than the Spanish conquerors, has appeared among usering agains the Supreme Government of the Republic sering up for times if alone to saction the foreign justion of the territory of our native land, the extinction of our religions and the percentage spacety of our resistance.

ization of the territory of our native land, the extinction of our religion, and the perpetual slavery of our race.

"Shall we with coor modifierence gaze upon this tremendous crime! Certainly not. Die before seeing the face of the nation in the hands of a foreign traitor. The cause is holy, very holy. It is the cause of our farhelanc: it is the cause of our religion; it is the cause of our higher account in the cause of our selection, it is the cause of our higher account of the cause of our higher account for a seed a count for a the cause of our liberty. To die, therefore, for such sublime objects is glorious and grand for a truly republican beart; and I appreciating and loying these subliments, swear before God and society that I will sacrifice all that is most dear to defend rights so sacred, and I will irrigate the tree of liberty with my blood.

"Less June 28, 1856"
Since President Walker was installed in office, be herefored the following Cabinet:

he has formed the following Cabinet: Secretary of State... Don FERMIN FERRER.
Secretary of Relations. JOHN L. RICHMOND.
Secretary of War... Gen. MATEO PANEDO.
Minoter of Hucenda Gen. MANUEL CARRASCOSA.
and Public Credit.

Granada has been for the past two months quite healthy. The army especially has been free from Money is beginning to be somewhat more plentitul.

Government has begun to issue scrip, of the form of which this is a copy:

	Nomina FIGTY DOLLARS SHITTER
TITY DOLLARS:	is indebted to First Y DOLLARS, for Military Service at entered to the State. In with the Same of the Argunto set on tames and afficient of Great Seal of the Republic, at the Duy of Granda this.  Provident of the Republic.
=	- Mixister of Hacienda.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner. There was a procession and a dinner. I give you here the programme of one and

dinter. I give you here the programme of one and the bill of tare of the other:

PROCHAMME FOR THE FURTH OF JULY.
At daybeak as all the otheres are well be in-don the Plaza. At 9 o'clock the Procession will be formed at the house of the American Mithers, and march through the pri mini streets of the ciry to the Church in the Plaza. The Procession, in which all American citizens and others friendly to the cause are invited to jots, will be formed as follows:

Mind:

The Presidens of the Republic.
The Commander in Chief and Staft.
Members of the Cabinet.
Brigador-frieners Fry and Staft.
Officers of the Amy.
Citizens and Soldiers.

At the Church a Prayer will be offsered up, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read in English, Spatiah, French and German.
The was followed by an Oration in English by Charles Calleghet, e.g., and one in Spanish by Dr. Roche.
The cert moties of the day will conclude with a Diuner at the Granada Hotel, at 4 of cives.

Granada Hotel, at 4 o'clock.
BRUSO VON NATZMER, Grand Marshal. As it may be interesting to you know how we live in Granada, I have preserved the bill of fare: GRANADA HOTEL, FOURTH OF JULY, 1856.

Stope-Oyster, OX Tan.

Reast-Beef, Piz, Chicken, MuVon.

Reast-Beef, Piz, Chicken, MuVon.

Reast-Beef, Piz, Chicken, Mutton.

Reast-Beef, Piz, Chicken, Mutton.

Regarables-Killisen, Sweet Portators, Unions, Zarophe Salad,

pis-bes Rice, Timators, Beets

Entries-Patate als Waitro D'Hote, Stewed Killings, Omele',

est a la Mode, Fricasie Chickens, Plantains a la Farine, Baked

arasud Foak Descrit-Apple Pie, Cayota (Wolfe) Pie, Piles Apple Pie, Darard Pudding.
Fruits-Oranses, Mangoes, Pine Apples, Baramas,
Coffee, &c.; Wine, &c.

# KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 26, 1856.

Mr. Chapman, a Pro-Slavery man who lives in this place, over the ravine, and who was a member of the bogus Council, elected by the Missourisas for this District, was yesterday arrested 'or murder, and taken to Lecompton. There is nothing political in this affair, as the victim is a Pro slavery man also, he being recently from Carolina-his rame, George Wilson. As this is one of the few arrests made in Kansas, except of "Abolitionists," for State offenser, I will notice it briefly.

The deceased had been traveling with his daugh ter, who is quite young. Two days ago, he hired a borse and light was on from Chapman, to go to Lecompten, and on his return refused to give more than three deliars, although Chapman had charged him four. It appears that ing while at Lecempton, and Chapman was dissatif if d by his keeping the carriage. He declared that he would get that dollar, or take the worth of it out of him. On Thursday morning, while Mr. Wilson was getting in the Lecompton and Westport back, for the purpose of going to Westport, Mr. Chapman came to him and demanded the dollar. Wilson refused to pay it, when Chapman, without further parley, raised his stick, and struck him a heavy blow on the side of the bead, above the ear. This happened across the ravine, hear Chapman's house, where I sup-pose they had been staying. Mr. Wilson's head was cut, and the wound bled pretty freely. came over with the hack, and stopped in town, at the Cincinnati House, where he had his head dressed by a physician. He got into the back again, his young daughter attending him with great care. I had not been in to examine the wound but now saw where it was It was with a feeling of anxiety that I saw the arxious and delicate young sirl get her father in the back, and sit be-side bim to watch him, while they drove off to cross that long weary Shawnee Reserve, on one of the hottest days of July. Yesterday we heard he was dead, parties having come up to arrest Mr. Chapman. He had died a few minutes after he get to Westport. What were his sufferings that day, and the anguish of his companion, can only be guessed.

I have just learned that the "Law and Order" men about Leavenworth are greatly exercised. A report reached that place by boat down the river, that reversi hundred men -six hundred and fifty it was reported - had crossed from Iowa into Kansas. Fiery placards, cailing the Missourians and Pro-Slavery men generally, to arms, to drive out the Aboliticuists, were posted up. Men armed with nuckets and bayonets were parading about, and parties starting and getting ready to start for the northern frontier. If they go in that direction they are likely to have a good time. Meetings were held in Leavenworth every day, and several of the most prudent of the "Law and Order" men suggested that General Smith be requested to drive them out, and to get them to help him to do it. I hear that General Smith has sent for another company of dragoons to Fort Riley. What he interds to do with them I do not know. If he goes up toward the Nebraska line he will find that all the emigrants that have come in are at work, have taken claims and have brought agricultural implements and tools with them. All I have feared is that the troops would go up to intercept them, and as they are obliged, in coming in, to come in parties large enough to protect thomselves from Border Ruffians of Missouri, who are clustering up there, that the troops would take the pretext that they were an armed body and refuse to let them come in. I fear this is the game, as both Summer and Smith have been heard to declare against this Northern emigration through lows. eclaring it was an "armed body," &c . as if anyhing but an armed body could get into Kansas, or he safe after they were here. One thing is cer-tair - a considerable number of armed bodies of Southerners, Territorial Pro-Slavery men, and Missourians, have gone up toward the Nebraska line, with the avowed purpose of driving back the Northern emigration. Of this fact I do not see how General Smith can be ignorant, and yet there have been no steps taken against them.

Last week a Quaker named McDonaid, who lives in the neighborhood of Palmyra, had his load

of flour and other articles taken from him while coming into the Territory from Westport. The trade

between Kanese City and the Territory is nearly extinct; but some people have still get goods in the warehouses at Kansas City. As none of Mr. Mc-Donald's neighbors felt safe in going, they got him to go for them. He is a very peaceable man, and has never taken any part in the affairs of the ferretory, not even voting. He had a pass from "Mit McGee" of Westport, certifying that he was right, and directing Pro-Slavery men to pass him. In spite of this, they searched his wagon pretty rigorously, and this last trip they declared that he was hauling provisions for the Abolitionists; so they stelle has load from him.

I have just heard by a gentleman from Hickory Point that some forty or fitty Southerners, armed with muskets and bayonets chiefly, came up from Westport to the Territory a few days ago, and held a caucus or Convention in Hickory Point, at which they nominated candidates for the Legislature, to be holden under the boxus laws early in October. Another party of these scamps, had gone rather further up the Santa Fee road to the house of Capt. Sanders, a Pro-Slavery man, where a similar nominating Convention was to be held yesterday.

A young Southerner, recently imported, has been efficiating as tax collector and assessor in the neighborhood of Palmyra. In answer to the interrogatories of one man, he said the person first appointed would not act, and he had just been appointed. I believe that few of the actual resident Pro-Slavery men would take such appoint ments; hence this employing members of Buford's Carpet-bag brigade. This same collector carries ave revolvers with him, of which he frequently nakes estentations display. He entered the house of one quiet and peaceable man. This gentlemen asked him what was his authority. He replied the "Territorial Legislature "

'Young man,' said the old squatter, "my house is open to every man, be he from the North or South, who comes here to stay; but anything or any man that comes from that Legislature I

treat with perfect contempt." In some places this fellow got some money.

Where he happened to visit a household of timid people who were not armed, on some occasions, they paid him what he asked to get rid of him.

It seems that the officer of dragoous detailed to guard the valiant Floridan incendiary, claim stealer, &c., have got sick of the small business in which they were engaged, and left Titus to take care of himself. There is now a camp of Georgians. some twenty-five, close to his house. The only thing I have heard of menseing him is a guilty

conscience. The Southern bravos are beginning to feel the situation described in Goldsmith's "Club" when the announcement is made that the "reckoning is "drunk up." The last fifty thousand dollars sent from the South has just disappeared, and they are rather interestingly located in the present tense. These fellows are now at different points in the Territory and Missouri, and as a class do nothing but drink and samble-that is, except warring on the Abolitionists.

At Lecompton there has been quite a row be tween these Southerners and the citizens of the place. I suspect that the "chivalry" have been carrying out the principle of all things in common against some of their Law and Order friends.

In Leavenworth these fellows had quite a dis ussion in financials, and one conclave decided that as "the Abolitionists caused the war, they 'should be made to sustain it." will be able to realize this self-sustaining theory is a matter of some uncertainty, but I have no doubt they will try it.

#### A MURDER AT LAWRENCE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo , Thursday, July 31, 1856. The Massouri Kepublican publishes in this morning's issue the following communication, dated Westport, July 26, giving an account of the murder of a Mr Wilson of South Carolina, at Lawrence on the 24th inst:

"On the 24th irst, a Mr. Wilson and daughter of North Carolina, traveling in the stage, baying been on a visit to Lecompton, and were passing through Lawrence, had an altergation with a man by the rame of Chapman a citizen of that place, about the hire of a burge, and who in the act of stepping is the stage, was struck by Chapman with a heavy club, which felled tim to the ground. A physician was called in, who made light of the wound said he would soon recover, and recommended the passet, sets to jur him in the steel. They did so, and he over hair an hour after this arrival at the Harrie House, in this place. His amusble daughter is in great discress, far from home, and access managers, but with peaty of friends. Mr. Wilson was builed by the Odd Fellows and the citizens generally attention his berial. A party started from this piace that hight to arrest Chapman. They increeded, at d he is now at Lecompton it the hall de of the authorines, who, no doubt, will take good cale of tim." Wilson of South Carolina, at Lawrence on the 24th inst:

The Republican's correspondent tries to carry the is en that because this murder took place in Lawrence 'a wrong version would be given of the facts as they occurred," and hence volunteers a "Westport" state

The man Chapman, the alleged murderer, was a member of the bogus Legislature of Shawnee Mission, and is one of the torse or four Pro-Slavery men who Westport, Missouri, have begun to arrest Pro-Slave Westport, Missouri, have begin to arrest re-Saver, murceres in Kansas. It is to be hoped that they will continue in this good work till Clack, the Pierce Indian Agent, Coloman, the murderer of Dow, and others, ach brought to justice. Possibly in their peregrination around Westport, they might find the assessin of

around Westport, they might find the assessin of "Steiff" Jones.

The State election takes place here on Monday next.
Mayor How has issued a proclamation to "probabite and fortid all persons to sell, give, lend, barer, or "exchange, or otherwise dispose of or distribute intox-"ieating beverges;" during the day of election, from microy ht to midnight agreeably to law The maxinum penalty for a breach of this law is imprisonment for a year, and a fine of \$.00. The law, in my opinion is a good one, and answered admirably at the city election last Spring. Buton and Bair will get large majorities in this city and county. How Benton we run in the State is not known. There are no bets of

A beat which arrived here from Council Bluffs today, reports that Gen. Lane is encamped with four bundled men within a few miles of Nebraska City on the Nebraska side of the river.

POTIER,

## SPEECH OF A RETURNED KANSAS EMI-

A correspondent in Burlington, Vermont, has communicated to us the following remarks made at a pubhe meeting in that place, by Wm. G. Shaw, esq., who

has lately returned from Kaneas:

'Four weeks ago to day it was my fortune first to set my foot upon the soil of Kaneas, that central point of interest and attract on toward with the eyes of the people are now eagerly and anxiously turned. I cannot fall this evening to rote the contrast between my teching and situation on that day and on this. Then I beard no enthusiastic shouts for Liberty—saw no faces beaming with ander for her cause, but I heard but and eep threats and denonciations against those with whom I heartily sympathized in their gallant and with whom I heartily sympatized in their gallant and generous efforts to recoure a fair land from the curse of burnan Stavers, and I saw the fierte and lowering counterances of men, appropriately called Border Ruffiels, who were combined in oath bound associations to cush out the last vestige of Liberty in a land for many years solen by consecrated to Freedom, and to great with a failter and a grave those who came to extablish and sustain Free Institutions and the manifold the sign at har following their tains. The following tolar the sustain Free Institutions and the mani-folia thersings that follow in their bain. The following tolar twist was orank with rappurous applicated to bonor of the very day I surved there, at a banquet to bonor of the Fainetto Rides, a company of South Carolina mur-cerus, whose Captain I conversed with, and who formed a partice of the Territorial militia under the pay of the United States at the sacking of the formed a partice of the Territorial militia under the pay of the Unit of States at the sacking of Lawretce. The toas: 'The Distribution of the Public Lance-160 acres to every Pro-slavery setter and to every Abelitionist, six feet by two.' All are called Abelitionists there who are in favor of making Kaneass Free State. Though under the protection of the star-spangled banner, which prouch floated its folce from Fott Leavenworth; though in sight of the flag of the only free republic on the globe, which should guarrantee freedom of speech to all over whom it waves, yet there was no freedom of speech for me. I could not express my burning indignation at the outrageous injustice I had that fay seen manifested in robbing 130 peaceful and intelligent emigrants of the arms, the right to bear which is guaremigrants of the arme, the right to bear which is guar emigrants of the arms, the right to bear which is guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, and then accing insult to injury by rudely repelling them from the Territory of our common country, to settle, subdue and develop which they had traveled many a weary league. I could not say alond how bitterly I loathed and detested such a shemeful perversion of the principles of our Government without endangering my personal security. If I had boldly and freely expressed my sentiments there I should not probably be here. There was 10 Free Soil there—the curse of Slavery had for thirty years withered and blasted the prospects of the eastern shore of the Missouri River, and the mahi in fluence of that bill of abominations, the Kansas and Nebraska Act, had spread its biack folds over

sas and Nebraska Art, had spread its black folds over the fairer western shore also. Human beings, the goods

and chattels of other human beings, walked before and one word from me to one of those chartels that he was wrongfully a chattle—one whisper to encourage him to ascert his right as a man—and under the bloody and tyraneical code of that Territory, obedience to which our National Government is infering at the point of the bayons, my life mut thave paid the forfit. Even the bare a retton from my lops in conversation, despited the right to hold slaves in Kansas, would have our signed me to the Pentientiary for two years. Usday such circumstances, not being ambitious for the honor of a meless martyrdom, I main tained a brooding silence. The gag was most effectually applied to my lips, at d they were necess-rily scaled during the time I ten sined in the Territory."

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE WESLEYAY UNIVERSITY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, Aug. 4, 1856. This beautiful city, nestling so quietly in one of the most picturesque portions of the valley of the Conproticut River, is now taking on Commencement airs, and the Alumni of the Wesleyan University are once more beginning to show their faces in the old familiar mun e.

The coming Commencement will complete the wenty tenrih year of the existence of this University -the calv Institution of a collegiate grade in New-Eng and under the control of the Methodist Episcopal

The exercises of the coming Commencement prom-ise to be rich in interest. May they keep the promise

to the refer.

Yesterday the Bacca'aureate Sermon before the graduating class was activered by Prof. Lindsay of the University. The discourse was an able and except the contract of the graduating class to reflect the the age and the world demand of them, not merely scholarly labor, but generous, unselfesh and aggressive action for the good of their fellow men.

The address before the Mi sionary Lyceum, by the R. v. Dr. Spekten of Baltimore, was a learned and coment discourse upon "Christian Liberty." The severe if hea th of this distinguished orator prevented him from making that wertion which he usually mak a

in from making that exertion which he usus ly mak a or rimits or sators. The discourse was, however, weethy or his great reputation and was listened to with wrept attention by a large and appreciative

The remaining exercises of the week consist of an The remaining exercises of the work coasts of a creation before the class of '46 by the Rev. Gilbert Haven, on Tuoday, at 10 a.m. At 3 p.m. of the same day the XI Chapter of the Pi Up in Festeralty will be addressed by the Rev. John Pegg, jr., of the class of '49 and a poem will be pronounced by S. J. Pike, will be addressed by the Rev. John Regs. J. S. J. Pike, of '42 and a poem will be pronounced by S. J. Pike, of '42 and a p

In the evening of the same day, Geo. W. Curts, esq., of New Yo & City, and Francis M Finch, esq., of Ittaca N. Y. will octiver, the former an oration, and the latter a poem, before the Pethologian and Pallorhetorian Public Laterary Societies of the University.

The Aliment will meet for business at 10 a. m. on Wednessey, and at 2 p. m. will one at the McDonough House. At 7 p. m. they will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Patter of Concero, N. H. A poem is also expected from the Rev. W. S. Sudley of Boston, of the class of 100.

Commencement proper occurs on Thursday, Aug. 7. The drouth is at an erd in this section of this great

country. A perfect deluge of rain fell yesterday. It commenced raining at Philadelphia on Sunday. It reached New York Monday at midnight; and Tuesday farencon I came down in a gentle, steady shower till at out 11 o'clock, and then for an hour it poured forth in such copious measure that level spots in the streets were covered even with the curbs one, and in descendirg gutters it pour d down in roaring torrents, sweeping the accumulations of a very lorg dry time away faster and better than a million of men with boes and brooms We have never erjoyed a ride of three miles with greater zest than during that outpouring of the clouds. We felt satisfied that the city was saved from a threatened epicemic, and the crops of the country safe. There can now be no manner of deubt about the crop of Indian Corn in all the country routh of latitude 40°, where this rain has faller, except in a few small sections at the West, where it has been so dry that the stalks never grew large clough to bear cars. In Maine. New Hampshire, Vermest, Northern New Yo k and Canada, this rain, if it has reached there, and we trust it has or will to d y, in its progress against the wind, wi'l greatly bene fit oats, buckwheat and potatoes, as well as grass corn turn'p. and other trings. The benefits of such a rain to the graziers cannot be estimated in dollars and cents-the sum is too large for figures. Upon the whole, we are now satesfied that the grand product of grain in the United States n ust exceed any former year, and pierty end prosperity will abound The "heated term is past, though of course we shall have warm weather-must have it to perfect the corn and ripen the nuit-but we shall not have such hot weather as we have suffered. Yesterday the thermometer was choose to live at Lawrence. I am glad the people of | down to 74° in the same position where it stood at 94° spen an average, day after day in July. We ar aware that the drow'h has ruined the crops in some confines, but they are not extensive; and we have heard of ruin to come upon other sections, but it has not come yet, and we trust that it is quite washed away by this rain. We are also told that in thrashing, wheat turns out very badly." We have been told that before-we are used to it-we believe it-still we believe the crop of the whole country a great one, a good one, and that the price will not be a large one. On the whole, we see great reason to be thankful for the good prospect of general prosperity always occasience by a bourtiful supply of food.

LUCK FOR THE BALTIMORE BONAPARTES .- The special commission, to which Louis Napoleon referred several delicate family matters, has reported, we learn from the Paris correspondent of Le Nord, of Benssels, upon the important question of the Prince Jerome's first marriage with Miss Paterson in America. The commission confirm the validity of his marriage, which was always maintained by the Pope, to the great aunovance of Napoleon I. In consequence of this decision the grandson of Prince Jerome and Miss Paterson, who is a young sub-licuterant in the French army, becomes a legitimate member of the Napoleon family, while Prince Napoleon, the issue of Jerome's see marriage, is excluded.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY .- WIFE BEATER TO DEATH as the Hushand — Yest-rday, about noon, a German named Jacob Nussleis, a gardener by occupation, living hear the reservoir, was arrested and lotged in the calabo-se for murdering his wife. The circumstances, as telated by the police, are as follows: Nuestein, for a verial weeks past, has been in the habit of heating everal weeks past, has been in the habit of beating his wite some two or three times every day. Yesterday morning, as one of the neighbors passed by the coor of his house, he saw Nueslein tearing the clockes them his wife's body, and pouring over her cube of water. Returning shortly with a friend he found the weman reals dead, lying on the floor, her clocking term, and her face, arms and body beaten black and blue. He was very ferocicus and unmanageable at the time, and had to be confined with ropes by the police be ore it was practicable to convey him to the clatosee. The neighbors all say that he is much in the habit of getting drunk, and is very abusive to his family when in that condition.

Hearing of the case, we visited the prisoner in his cell and heard from him the following account of the deacted affair: He says he has been in this country several years, and served as a private in the Mexicus

several years, and served as a private in the Mexican war. Having earned mency enough, he sent to the

old country for his wife and child en, and since their arrival here he has labored hard to support them. Yesterday noming, he says, when he came in for his breakfast, he found his wife basely drunk, era viring around the floor on her hands and knees, and both children crying for something to eat. He felt very nuch coraged at this, and gave her a beating and put her down the cellar. After a while she became boisterous again, as d he gave her another brating. She then got up and west down the collar herself. In going got up and went down the collar herself. In going he thinks she fell, but of this he is not writin. At any the whole, after a little while, he went down to see her, he found her olack in the face and frothing at the meuth. He became alarmed, and attempted to revive her by throwing water on her, but in a few minutes she wanderd.

the she was dead.

He admits that he got drunk and was abusive quite frequently, but says his wife was continually so, and did not perform any of her household duties as wife or mother. He says he expects she died from his bestnother. He says he expects should from his braching, and he don't care now how soon he is hung for the act. He wants to get no of this world and all its troubles at once. The man spoke in this way with tears in his eyes, and seemed to be in great distress of mind.

[St. Louis Democrat.